

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8840--VOL. LIV.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.—On the 19th instant, at her residence, 266, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, went to sleep, and died, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th instant, at St. Peter's, Armidale, by the Rev. R. Hungerford, JOSEPH BOARDMAN, to HESTY DUNN, third daughter of A. A. HENDERSON, of Burwood, now residing.

On the 15th instant, at Mrs. ALICE CHAMBERS, Muswellbrook, by the Rev. W. E. WHITE, FRANCIS, youngest son of J. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S., of Connaught-square, London, to ZOE, youngest daughter of the late C. F. NARIN, of Belgrave-square, London. No cards.

DEATHS.

Accidentally killed, by being thrown out of a buggy, whilst on his way to a concert, to Aberdeen, on Sunday evening, August 26th, JAMES STEWART, aged 21, son of Robert Stewart, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland. Much respected, and deeply lamented by all who knew him.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Darling-street, Balmain, Jane, the beloved wife of THOMAS GODDARD, in the 35th year of her age, after a long illness.

On the 15th instant, at his parents' residence, 26, Hunter-street, of Greenwich, EDWARD RIVERS, only son of Edward and Mary Jane Rivers, aged 50 years.

JOHN LEADER, M.A., of Kaplan Cottage, Mount-street, St. Leonards; MARY MATILDA JENKINS, youngest daughter of Thomas and Anne Overall, aged 50 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Freight on Treasure to England—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Members of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 30c per cent, being half a freight and insurance.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, 19th September, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

ENGLAND via PANAMA.

KALOUPA.

1900 tons burthen, 400 horse power.

H. H. BENSON, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf, September 3rd.

GOULD AND SPECIE.

Freight delivered at the Bank of England.

Telephone, 2200.

H. H. BENSON, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf, September 3rd.

FOR PANAMA direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY's steamship.

J. Gardyne, commander.

will leave for PANAMA direct, under sail,

on or about SEPTEMBER 29th.

For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP.

LADY YOUNG.

W. A. Curphy, commander.

will be dispatched TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 22nd instant.

For passage only apply to Captain ARCHIBELL, 10, Pitt-street, BRISBANE, or 11, Wm. H. C. O'Connell-street, and CO.

AND THEN, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

For particulars of freight or passage apply to W. WESTON & CO., Grafton Wharf.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 6th October inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY TO MORPETH.

MORPETH, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAY, VICTORIA, PORTLAND, etc., on FRIDAYS;

PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS;

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

MORPETH, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

J. THOMAS, Manager.

OFFICE—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.30.

There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday.

To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to GEORGE'S SOUND, RANGATIRA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.30.

To HUNTER RIVER—COONANBARA, TO MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLROY, MONDAY NIGHT, 11.

To COONANBARA, COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 11.

To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded to COONANBARA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.

TO BRISBANE—FLORENCE IRVING, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5; and TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.

To ROCKHAMPTON—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.

To CLEVELAND BAY—90 GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at GLADSTONE—CLARENCE TOWN, CLARENCE TUESDAY, 2nd October.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamer going to Mabourne or Quemalund after 3 p.m. yesterday.

SAMUEL G. PARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. Co.'s steamship SUSANNAH CUTHERBERT, 600 GRAPTON, Clarence River, THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 4.30 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Office—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN—

S. S. TASMANIA.

John Clinch, commander.

will leave Grafton Wharf on about WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.

Saloon..... 28

Return ticket, available 4 months..... 13

Steerage..... 4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

NO. 20 WOGGONGA and NEBRIGUNDAH, the regular steamer to MARGARET and MARY, SATURDAY next. Freight payable by shipper. H. MOON, Dugald's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE, and LISMORE—Schwartz WLABBY receives cargo on FRIDAY next. Freight payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

LIGHTNING for WINGHAM, Manning River.

Freight, apply on board, Alison Wharf, Market-st.

A MITY, for MANNING RIVER, first wind. For freight apply on board, Hoddan's Wharf.

MEALEY RIVER—Schools. FRED. S. WHITE.

Freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER—THE OCTOPUS, THIS DAY.

Freight, apply Hoddan and Blak's Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner FOX, H. Howell, master, will have immediate discharge. Freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

YAHOO, 2000 tons burthen, is now OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT for Picnic Parties and Towing.

BROOKFIELD and WHITAKER, Alison Wharf.

MILSON'S POINT FERRY CO.—The steamer TRANSIT will be laid up for the usual half yearly general inspection and repairs on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and for the following day. The Premiums for the official service will be £1000.

JOHN FRAZER, Auctioneer and Commissary Agent.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTERIA—ALBERT RIVER, THE clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. J. Hurley, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate discharge.

For freight or passage apply to be heard at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTERIA—TAHIA, ALBERT RIVER, THE clipper schooner ELLISMORE, J. Lake, commander, having nearly completed her voyage, will have immediate discharge.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on MONDAY, 26th instant. Commercial Wharf.

URANIA, for MELBOURNE.—Sail THIS DAY. Ships required to complete shipments at the Commercial Wharf.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT—Wanted, VESSELS, to convey Timber from Richmond River Heads to Sydney.

M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place.

FOR CHARTER.—The Hanoverian brig LUCHOW, 232 tons capacity, is open for Charter. Apply WILKINSON, BEOTHERS, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER SHAMMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers

BLACK SWAN, MU, or PRICIAN, from Pitt-street Wharf, daily.

TO COCKATOOS, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADEVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.

TO RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.

TO PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 5.30, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

From RYDE, 7.45, 8.40, 11.40; 1, 4.45, 3.45, and 4.45 p.m.

From HUNTER'S HILL, 6, 9, 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

FARES at MALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

Patient Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN AITKEN, please send your address to W. M. K. Carson.

MARY LENNARD wishes to hear from her sister, Margaret Lincoln, 110, Sussex-street.

M. B. MEYER, late of Bendene—Call on Mr. COOK, George-street, immediately.

MARY DOGHERTY, pupil ship Persia, is requested to call on Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

SAMUEL EVANS, formerly of Wangaratta, is particularly requested to write to the undersigned. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

MARIA FRYHE, Cobbley, near Canowindra.

PROCEEDS of Entertainment given by Miss R. M. AITKEN, on behalf of the Sydney Female Refuge, on Friday, 14th instant:

To amount of gross receipts .. £85 5 5

To money paid on account of Hall, printing, attendance, and sundries .. 15 4 0

Amount received to the credit of the funds of the Institution .. £70 1 5

THOMAS SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (Limited).—This Company is now in position to supply Illuminating Kerosene Oil, and other similar products in Sydney, and at their Works at Little Harley.

Any persons requiring oil are requested to apply, either personally or by letter to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Spring-street, at the Works at Little Harley, addressed to the Manager, when their orders will be punctually attended to.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF M. DE BARGE, deceased.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business.

Bombay
Bombay
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Macquarie
Shepparton
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—All Subscribers to the School are now required to pay their fees quarterly, and to subscribe to the Fund.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. It contains the most interesting news of the day, and is well worth the price.

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THE LONDON J

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
WOLLONGONG.
THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

WOLLONGONG RACES.

THIRD DAY.

Ladies' Purse.—Nonsuch, 1. Master Magus, 2. Crabbey Down, 3.

St. Ledger.—Dead heat between Evangeline and Pauline the owners divided the prize.

Consolation Stakes.—Birmingham, 1. Hard Times, 2. Bracelet 3.

Forced Handicap.—Cocles, 1. Nonsuch, 2. Crabbey Down, 3.

The weather was fine during the three days' racing, and the attendance good. This is considered the most successful meeting on the Wollongong course. There were no accidents or disturbances.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

The Mayor's hall was very largely attended. Jones, a publican, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for setting fire to his hotel.

Mr. James Graham, a free trader, has been elected for the Central Province without opposition. Mr. Coppin opposed Mr. Kyte for Richmond.

The water supply works are not to be stopped, and tenders for heavy contracts are called for.

Markets quiet. Breakfasts dull. Adelaide flour is quoted at £15 to £16. Nothing doing in wheat; a large auction sale is announced for to-morrow. Sales of barley have been made at under 4s. Maize is salable at 4s. 4d.

For choice new tea 3s. 3d. is asked. Bottled stout is firm. There have been considerable sales of oilmen's stores. Kerosene oil is quoted at 3s. Sales of barley are reported at 4s. 7d. best brands.

The Melbourne Neva Stearine Candle Company is about to be wound up.

ARRIVED.—Chili, from Chili.

SAILED.—Alexander (s.), for Sydney, with 648 oz. gold.

QUEENSLIFF.

THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

ARRIVED.—Otago (s.), from Otago.

SAILED.—Estrick, for Newcastle; Blackbird, Elizabeth, You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 7 P.M.

The steamer Coorong, for Melbourne, broke her main crank shaft off Willunga at 7 o'clock last night, and was towed back to port. Her passengers and cargo go by the Alinda (s.) on Saturday.

The flower show at the Town-hall to-day was well attended.

There has been a strong expression in the Assembly and by the Press as to the inefficiency of the police.

Mr. John Hart is likely to be appointed South Australian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.

A petition is being signed to set aside the verdict of the Marine Board yesterday in the matter of the collision of the mail boat and Coorong.

There was a heavy thunderstorm here this evening about 5 o'clock.

The corn market is very quiet. Holders of wheat ask 5s. 6d. Miller offer 5s. 3d. only, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the flour market.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Lambs.

MR. MEADES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Bacon, Fruit; at 2 o'clock, Potatoes.

MESSRS. LAVACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, 10 a.m., Hay, Straw, Mates, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, &c.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; Corn, Wood; at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Mutton and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fats and other Produce.

MR. H. JAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. REID.—At quarter-past 10 o'clock, Shanks Bones; at half-past 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, and Harness.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tailor, Hides, &c.

MR. COOPER.—At the Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock, Watch, Watch and Jewellery.

MESSRS. COOKE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Forst Wine, Ale, Tea, Flours, Kitchens, Mous Beef, &c.

MESSRS. BIDDLEY AND NEWTON.—At No. 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Pictures.

MR. COHEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Britannia-metal Goods, Kurwee Lamp, Brushware, Clothing, and Sundries.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Engravings, Books, Paintings, &c.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tailor, Hides, &c.; at Lime-street Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Beer, Mutton, &c.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tailor, Hides, Leather, Mous Beef, Wool, Hores, Bone, &c.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Fats, &c.

MR. WOOLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICAL JOKE.—The Queenbayan correspondent of the *Goulburn Argus* says:—“A practical joke, which I am sorry to say, was played on the principal actor in the affair, took place at a squatter's station, not one hundred miles from Mudgee. About dark, on the evening referred to, a person entered the dwelling of a Mr. —, and at once stuck up the house, with the imperative demand of 100 lbs. The man who was about to be obeyed, when a servant man belonging to the establishment approached the place, and, hearing that the house was stuck up, at once armed himself with a revolver and shot the intruder, killing him at the spot. It is not likely that any magistrate with any self-respect would sit still under an imputation of falsehood in his magisterial capacity. If it were true, the man who had unmercifully accused his falsehood of the fact, he ought to have brought it under the notice of the Attorney-General with a view to the issue of a supersedeas; were not true, and if the accusations were made by inadvertence, it ought to be promptly retracted. The man who caused the death of that fellow deserves to be used consists of one part of French vinegar to nine parts of water. When the liquid has been well mixed, the solution is to be sprinkled over the flower beds by means of a glass syringe, and watered with a fine rose. In order to protect shrubs from the attack of ants, &c., a small quantity of viscid sulphurated lime is to be painted round the stems, at the height of a few inches above the soil. It is alleged by M. Denys, the author of the article in the *Illustrated Lyceum*, that the substance to be used consists of one part of French vinegar to nine parts of water. When the liquid has been well mixed, the solution is to be sprinkled over the flower beds by means of a glass syringe, and watered with a fine rose.”

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the members of the club, held last night, the Hon. Mr. Collier, president, gave an account of the arrangements for the coming season.—President: Mr. E. Flood; vice-presidents: Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A., Captain Scott, P.M., honorary treasurer; Mr. Martin, secretary; Mr. Blanchard; committee: Messrs. C. Evans, E. Smith, W. Wylie, and J. Simons; selection committee: Messrs. Stephen, Erwin, and Blanchard. The report shows a balance in the club of £2,350. Several new members were present, and the meeting closed.

MR. COLIER.—ENTERTAINMENT AT BALMAIN.—Last evening Mr. Collier gave an elegant entertainment at the School of Arts, Balmain, before as large an audience as the building could comfortably contain. Of course the greatest attraction was Miss Aitken's reading. Eight of her most popular pieces were read, and the documents are these:—“Some years ago, on a run in the war-worn boundary of which was disputed, some brushwood landing yards, worth about two or three pounds, were burnt by Moors. This was a great loss to the owner, and the yards were soon replaced. The yards in question were on disputed land, so the burning was attributed to the right to the land. Mr. M. F. Aitken, the owner of the station brought against Moors, Williams and Neilson the charge of ‘maliciously injuring property.’ The case was tried in the nearest court, and the defendant was found guilty, and that they had been committed by the party who had the right to the land. The Bench decided that they could not adjudicate upon it, as it involved a question of dispute boundary. But the element of malice, which had been committed, was eliminated during the hearing of the case by the confession of the defendant. Mr. Neilson having occasion to be in Sydney to search some papers, he went to the office of the Crown Lands Office, and there he found that the Crown had given him a document containing a letter from Mr. Collier, the Clerk of the Crown Lands, the Balmain district, in which he found himself accused of being the perpetrator of an act of arson in reference to this yard-burning. Indignant at finding himself thus accused, he wrote at once to Mr. Collier, and Mr. Williams, in official documents, to the Crown Lands Office, he wrote at once to Mr. Collier, and asked if any such charge had been preferred against them, and whether they left the Crown with any stain upon their character. Mr. Collier replied that no such charge was made—that the case was one of arson, and that it was not proceeded with, and that they left the Court without stain on their character. It is this letter which Mr. Wilson has, it is said, placed the papers in the hands of Sir William Manning and Mr. Darley for their opinion. They both unite in saying that the charge was quite unfounded, and that the case was not dismissed. Mr. Collier, however, asserted that the charge was not dismissed, and that the paper says:—“The weather here is bright, and the sun is very windy. There has been no rain since the 31st ultime, and at the present time there are the usual atmospheric indications of a dry spell. The weather is uneventful, there is no promise of rain, and the sun is now greatly wanted. The frost at night is dangerous, and the ground is covered with a thin layer of snow. There is no spring to vegetation, and the cold is cutting up all kinds of garden produce. We seem to have been thrown back again to the depth of winter, and we hear that snow has fallen in various parts of the country. The weather here is bright, and the sun is very windy. There has been no rain since the 31st ultime, and at the present time there are the usual atmospheric indications of a dry spell. The weather is uneventful, there is no promise of rain, and the sun is now greatly wanted. The frost at night is dangerous, and the ground is covered with a thin layer of snow. There is no spring to vegetation, and the cold is cutting up all kinds of garden produce. We seem to have been thrown back again to the depth of winter, and we hear that snow has fallen in various parts of the country. The weather here is bright, and the sun is very windy. There has been no rain since the 31st ultime, and at the present time there are the usual atmospheric indications of a dry spell. The weather is uneventful, there is no promise of rain, and the sun is now greatly wanted. 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THE OPERATION OF THE BANK ACT.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 19.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a numerous and important deputation yesterday, who waited upon him to urge the appointment of a Royal Commission on the operation of the Bank Act. A memorial was presented emanating from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and, besides the Lord Provost of that city and a few of the members of the Chamber, some half-score members of Parliament were present. The principle contended for by the Glasgow Chamber was thus stated by Mr. Dunlop, who said his colleagues were unanimously of opinion with Adam Smith that banking should be free, and that a banker should be allowed to conduct his business on the same principles that a merchant conducted his. A mistaken opinion prevailed that if banking was perfectly free the nation would be inundated with bank notes. Nothing could be more absurd than that opinion. A banker should make provision for the notes he issued in a like manner as a merchant did. If he issued £100,000 to-day he should be prepared to meet them to-morrow. The issue would be regulated by the demand of the public and the trade of the country. All the speakers did not concur in the strong objections to the Bank Act which some entertained, but all supported an inquiry, and it was thought such inquiry could be most satisfactorily conducted by a Royal Commission, sitting not in London, but going from town to town to collect evidence. Mr. Disraeli, in his reply to the deputation, expressed his opinion that we are suffering not so much from a want of currency as a want of capital. "I do not think," he observed, "there is any banking arrangement that could relieve us from the embarrassments we are now daily experiencing. Possibly some mitigation might have been found in a Bank Act framed differently from the present. I do not give any opinion upon that. It is not necessary that I should now do so, but the mitigation would, I fear, have been of no great account. The evils that we must all acknowledge to exist—the embarrassments that most of us feel, arises from deeper causes than mere banking arrangements. With regard to an investigation into the principles of banking and the action of the Bank Act, without giving an opinion at the present moment as to whether it is expedient we should have such an investigation, I would just observe that there would be no inability, whether it be by Royal Commission or by Parliamentary committee, to obtain the opinions of local authorities and gentlemen connected with the great empires of banking and commerce in this country; because although no doubt a travelling commission might investigate the question at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, still, at the same time, when there had been investigations on kindred subjects by committees of the House of Commons we have been favoured with the presence of the highest authorities from those great centres of industry. I remember myself that at the investigation which took place in the year 1854, and which lasted three months, we had gentlemen from Liverpool and Glasgow called by the representatives of both opinions—both schools of banking and currency. We had the advantage of their information and views, and I do not see myself that we should obtain by a Royal Commission moving about more authentic or more valuable information than we should obtain under the circumstances to which I have referred. Irrespective of that, you know the means of locomotion are now more easy than they were twelve years ago, although they were then tolerably easy. I do not conceive that any very great benefit would be obtained by a roving commission should we decide upon the expediency of an inquiry. There is no doubt that a Royal Commission would of course be able at once to enter upon that investigation, and that a committee of either House of Parliament would not." Having promised to give the subject his earnest consideration and to bring it before his colleagues, Mr. Disraeli said:—"I never was myself a believer in the doctrine of over-issues. I do not think they are possible. That question has been very well settled by a Scotchman, Mr. Fullerton, who was a very considerable authority on the subject, and whose work is an admirable one. With regard to the main point as to the banking system and the effect of the law upon the present state of affairs, I do not wish my opinion, small as the value of that opinion may be, to be regarded as an authority for this proposition, that a change in our banking system could relieve the embarrassments we are experiencing at the present moment. I believe that the causes of those embarrassments are more deep and more extensive than is generally supposed, and that, as I before observed, it is want of capital, and not want of currency, we are suffering from."

EMIGRATION.

The twenty-sixth report of the Emigration Commissioners, just issued, states that in the fifty-one years that have elapsed since 1814 there have left the United Kingdom 5,901,510 emigrants, of whom 3,597,789, or nearly 61 per cent., have gone to the United States of America, 2,177,850 to British colonies, and 125,871 to other places. Of the composition of this emigration in the earlier years the Commissioners do not venture to offer an opinion, but of the 4,827,530 who have left the United Kingdom during the last twenty-five years they believe that upwards of 60 per cent. were Irish, and that of these the great bulk have gone to the United States. The Irish emigration may be calculated at an average of upwards of 116,000 a year during the whole of that period, which is considerably more than the natural increase of the people could supply. The reduction of the population of Ireland in the last twenty-five years is thus to a great extent accounted for, irrespective of the mortality in the famine of 1847.

The emigration during the year 1863 was 209,801, of whom there were—English, 61,315; Scotch, 12,870; Irish, 100,678; foreigners, 28,619; not distinguished, 6291; total, 209,801. The Irish emigrants formed 47.9 per cent. of the whole, and 55.74 per cent. of the emigrants who went to the United States. There were among the Irish who went to the United States 31,943 single men, being in the proportion of 36.9 to the whole Irish emigration.

Of the emigrants to the United States and British North America 120,923, or 73 per cent., proceeded in steam vessels, and 43,546 in sailing vessels. The proportion of those who went in steam vessels was much larger than in any previous year, and as the average price of passage in those vessels was from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in sailing vessels, the extent to which they were resorted to is a proof that there was no pecuniary distress among the emigrants. The resort to steam vessels is now so general that from the Clyde there were no sailing vessels carrying emigrants last year, nor from Liverpool were there any such vessels to British

North America. The mortality, as far as the Commissioners have returns, amounted in steam vessels to 0.4 per cent., in sailing ships to 1.9 per cent.

The Commissioners refer to the outbreak of cholera among the German or Dutch emigrants on board the England and other vessels on their way to America. Forty deaths occurred before the England reached Halifax, to which port she proceeded for assistance, and it is stated that not less than 200 deaths occurred at Halifax. The ship eventually left that port with her convalescent passengers on April 18, and it is satisfactory to know that the disease had not made its way from the ship into the colony. Another vessel, the Virginia, belonging to the same company, which sailed from Liverpool on April 4th, was also attacked by cholera after she had been some days at sea. She arrived at New York on the 18th of April, having lost thirty-six by death, and having many sick, and was placed in quarantine. The Commissioners have no accurate information of the number of deaths that afterwards took place among her passengers. A third ship, the Helvetia, also belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd instant, put back from Queenstown with cholera on board. In all these cases the cholera made its first appearance among the Dutch or German emigrants who are brought from the Continent to Hull and thence sent by railway to Liverpool to be embarked for the United States. The Commissioners took early steps in consequence to warn shipowners at Liverpool of the risk they ran by taking this class of passengers, and of the probability that if the disease continued the powers given by the Passengers Act to her Majesty in Council to limit the number of passengers carried in passenger ships would be brought into operation. These representations and the evident necessities of the case induced shipowners to take immediate steps to arrest the influx of German and Dutch emigrants.

In the emigration to Australia and New Zealand there is a decrease as compared with 1864 of 3659, and as compared with 1863 of 15,771. The principal decrease is in the emigration to Victoria. Of the above emigrants a considerable proportion received assistance towards their passages. Such assistance is now given principally in the shape of passage warrants or certificates issued in the colonies, on payment of a certain proportion of the expense of passage, to persons desirous of introducing relations or friends. In the case of Victoria, a contract has been entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bourne, Marwood, and Rome, of Melbourne, to find passages for all warrant holders at the rate of £13 12s. 10d. per statute adult. The contractors are also bound to provide ships at the rate of £13 14s. 10d. for the single women, whom the Emigration Commissioners select and send out at the cost of the colonial funds as domestic servants.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 21.

DIFFUSION OF CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

(From the *Lance*)

A REPORT, by Mr. J. N. Radcliffe, on the Sources and Development of the Present Diffusion of Cholera in Europe, contained in the official volume in which the Medical Officer of the Privy Council gives an account of his stewardship for 1860, demands especial attention at the present moment. This report, which displays upon every page the industry and the discrimination of its author, is replete with matter of the greatest interest to the profession. The history of the past renders it only too probable that the scattered outbreaks of cholera which occurred in England in 1865 may be the precursors of a more general or more widely-spread epidemic during the coming autumn; and it is highly necessary that practitioners in all localities should seek to inform themselves concerning the circumstances that have hitherto seemed to promote or retard the progress of the disease, and concerning the signs which, both in communities and in individuals, have seemed to precede its recurrence. Mr. Radcliffe has had to draw his materials from the reports and dispatches of consuls in the towns in which cholera successively appeared; from the reports of Turkish and Egyptian sanitary commissions, and from other sources of the most various kinds. Through a labyrinth of facts he succeeds not only in tracing the outbreak to the pilgrims returning to Mecca, but also in showing that the initiation of the disease there was intimately linked to epidemic manifestations of the malady in India. By the agency of the Mahomedan pilgrims the epidemic reached Alexandria, and thence radiated along the lines of sea traffic, to Constantinople on the one side, to Malta, Marseilles, Southampton, and Guadalupe on the other. Not differing from former epidemics in severity of fatality, it differed from them in a marked degree in the hitherto unequalled rapidity of its march. At Aleppo, finding all the conditions favourable to its spread, it destroyed more than one-tenth of the entire population; but where such conditions were absent, its prevalence was checked.

Amongst the lessons taught by previous epidemics two facts stand out prominently, and they are as prominent as ever in the report of Mr. Radcliffe. The first is the influence of excess in increasing the fatality of the disease; the second is the general occurrence, at least in temperate climates, of a stage of premonitory (or, as Mr. Radcliffe more correctly calls it, prodromic) diarrhoea.

Mr. Radcliffe concludes his report by a graphic summary of the leading features of the present and of previous epidemics, and concludes this summary by passages of which we transcript a portion. He says,

taught by the present epidemic—namely, that the medical treatment of cholera is successful chiefly so far as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms, and particularly the prodromic (or, as it is commonly termed, premonitory) diarrhoea."

We know, from repeated observation, that the time of an actual outbreak of cholera is often a season of panic, unfavourable to careful observation and dispassionate reasoning, and fertile of wild hypothesis and querelle suggestions. Curates and old women vaunt their specific; and the non-medical Press diligently feeds the public appetite for quackery and marvels. We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers that they should arm themselves, in the prospect of such a future, with the most exact possible knowledge of the past; and this knowledge, so far as it is still accessible, is furnished by Mr. Radcliffe's laborious and admirable report. His acquaintance with the customs of the Eastern countries in which cholera has its origin has enabled him to appreciate at its true value much of the evidence coming to him from thence; and his experience as secretary to the Epidemiological Society has assisted him to distinguish and to render prominent the points most calculated to elucidate the questions that are still open in this country.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

THE NON-ENACTMENT OF THE VICTORIAN APPROPRIATION ACT.

(From the *Argus*, September 14.)

COPY of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Officer Administering the Government of Victoria.

Downing-street, May 25th, 1866.

I have already communicated to the Hon. the Treasurer, in his capacity as a member of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State's Message of the 18th of November, 1865; I have now to acquaint him with the result of the next mail to Victoria, to assume the office of Governor, to which he has been appointed.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Charles Darling's despatch noticed in the margin, from which it appears that he had commissioned Mr. Fowell to form a new Administration in consequence of the sudden resignation of the Ministry of Mr. McCulloch, but that he upon the arrival of the mail, Mr. Fowell had abandoned his attempt. It does not appear what course Sir C. Darling intended to pursue under the circumstances of the case, and as those circumstances will have ceased to furnish the guiding considerations for your conduct long before this despatch can reach you, I cannot usefully give you any specific directions, and must content myself with expressing my hope that you will have given your full support to any Ministers who may have appeared likely to be able to restore harmony between the two Houses of the Legislature, and to administer the Government according to the established law of the colony.

Sir C. Darling has dwelt at great length on the three points on which I stated in my despatch of the 21st November No. 107, that he had derived from the principle of appropriation that it is not necessary to repeat, for your guidance during the interval, that, as regards the collection of Customs duties, it has not been my intention to object to the levying of Customs duties upon the authority of resolutions of the Legislative Assembly alone whenever the usual expectation exists that those duties will be paid by the public. The entire Appropriation Act is passed into law, and an age is reasonable and convenient, conformable to the spirit of the Constitution, and not likely to be disputed. It is a matter to be determined according to the circumstances of the time whether this reasonable expectation does or does not in fact exist. If it does, usage justifies the collection of the duties; if otherwise, not.

As regards the disbursement of public moneys, and the borrowing of a fund for that purpose, if you legal advisers, and the Commissioner of Audit, are satisfied that the payments which may be in question are authorised by the law, then will of course be discharged in the usual manner out of the regular public balances. But if it shall again be proposed to make any such payments in an exceptional manner, whether by a certificate, and account of a fund irregularly obtained in the way in which the fund at the London Chartered Bank of Australia was obtained, you will refuse your assent. It is evident that the creation of such a fund is illegal, and that all payments out of it are illegal also.

"It has been my desire, throughout the whole of this correspondence, to insist upon the observance of the principles laid down by Dr. Gurney, and to avoid giving any instructions which should influence his choice towards either of the two conflicting parties; and I have more than once expressed the regret with which her Majesty's Government would learn that any circumstances had placed him in antagonism with an existing Ministry, appearing to enjoy the confidence of the existing Assembly. I think it right, however, to advise you that, if otherwise,

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